

five onchospheres. The latter (without their envelopes) measure  $15\ \mu$  in diameter.

This appears to be only the second species of *Davainea* met with in this family of birds (Bucerotidæ); the one hitherto described is *D. emperus*, Skrjabin, 1914\*, from *Buceros seratogygina*. The present species differs from *D. emperus* in the number of its testes, the absence of the well-developed sphincter-muscle of the genital cloaca, and other details. The scolex unfortunately cannot be compared in the two species, as that of *D. emperus* is unknown.

XLVI.—*Ethiopian Heteroptera: some new Species of Reduviidæ belonging to the Genera Pysttala and Platymeris.*  
By W. L. DISTANT.

PYSTTALA.

*Pysttala*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh. 1859, p. 187.

*Platymeris*, Lap. (part.), Stål, *ibid.*; Hem. Afr. iii. p. 123 (1865).

“Thoracis lobo postico quadrispinoso, antico multispinoso, hemelytris spinulis armatis.”

Type, *P. ducalis*, Westw.

Although Stål subsequently relegated *Pysttala* to a section of the genus *Platymeris*, it is clearly entitled to generic rank, and I am now able to add four more species to it. Of the type, *ducalis*, Westw., I can only refer to Westwood's figure and description, for the type cannot be traced by Prof. Poulton at Oxford; and although Westwood stated that another specimen was contained in the British Museum from Sierra Leone, no such example is now to be found in the National Collection.

*Pysttala samwelli*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, corium, body beneath, and legs black; membrane dark ferruginous brown, especially on its apical area; a subquadrate spot near middle of corium, a broad subapical fascia to the femora, and somewhat large marginal spots to the abdomen sanguineous; antennæ with the first joint black, moderately stout, not quite reaching base of head, second joint ferruginous, about three times as long as first, third more ochraceous in hue, both second and third

\* C.B. Bakt., Jena (orig.), lxxv. p. 69.

joints longly pilose; anterior lobe of pronotum with six long spines on discal area, two short spines near anterior margin, the anterior angles obtusely spinous, and a short spine near middle of lateral margins; posterior pronotal lobe with six spines, three on each lateral area, the lateral angles also strongly spinous; scutellum with long and robustly curved spines—one apical and one on each lateral margin; corium with six moderately short spines—four lateral and two sublateral; connexivum with some spines at the segmental angles.

Long. 38 mm.

*Hab.* W. Africa; Coomassie (*N. Samwell*).

Allied to *P. ducalis*, Westw., but differing by the much less spinous anterior marginal area of the pronotum; red annulations to the femora also shorter.

*Pysttala incognita*, sp. n.

In general colour and markings allied to the preceding species, but the anterior lobe of pronotum with only six spines, three on each lateral area, and the posterior lobe with four short spines, the posterior lateral angles longly spinous; corium with four sublateral and two inner spines.

Long. 37 mm.

*Hab.* West Africa (no precise locality).

*Pysttala johnstoni*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, corium, body beneath, and legs black; membrane piceous; a subquadrate spot near middle of corium; a broad subapical fascia to the femora and somewhat large marginal spots to the abdomen ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint black, not quite reaching base of head, second joint ferruginous, about three times as long as first, moderately pilose; anterior lobe of pronotum with six long spines on discal area, the anterior angles obtusely spinous, posterior pronotal lobe with four spines, two on each lateral area, the lateral angles also strongly spinous; scutellum with long and robustly curved spines—one apical and one on each lateral margin; corium with three lateral and five or six sublateral spines; connexivum with some spines at the segmental angles.

Long. 38 mm.

*Hab.* W. Africa; Liberia (*Sir H. H. Johnston*).

*Pysttala dudgeoni*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, corium, and membrane black, extreme base of corium and a small spot near its middle sanguineous; body beneath and legs fuscous brown, subapical annulations to femora, apical halves of tibiæ, and the whole of the tarsi paler in hue; connexivum ochraceous, with segmental quadrate black spots, posterior lobe of pronotum with two spines, one on each lateral area, the lateral angles also strongly spinous, anterior pronotal lobe with six prominent spines—three on each lateral area; scutellum with long and robustly curved spines—one apical and one on each lateral margin; corium with four sublateral but no inner spines; connexivum with some spines at the segmental angles.

Long. 39 mm.

*Hab.* W. Africa; Gold Coast, Volta River (*Dr. Dudgeon*).

## PLATYMERIS.

*Platymiris*, Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 80 (1832); Stål (part.), Hem. Afr. iii. p. 124 (1865).

“Thoracis lobo antico spinis longis destituto; hemelytris margineque abdominis inermibus.”

Type, *P. (Reduvius) biguttata*, Fabr.

*Platymiris lævicollis*, sp. n.

Black; a prominent spot near middle of corium and annulations to femora sanguineous, apices of tibiæ and the tarsi more or less reddish ochraceous; antennæ with the basal joint black, remaining joints obscure dark ochraceous.

Long. 35–38 mm.

*Hab.* North Nyasa (*Farler*); Zanzibar (*Dr. W. M. Aders*); East Africa (German), Mpuapua.

Allied to *P. rhadamanthus*, Gerst., from which it differs by the smoother and much less rugosely striated anterior lobe of the pronotum.

*Platymiris swirei*, sp. n.

Black, head and pronotum glossy black; head before eyes, rostrum, legs, and connexivum ferruginous; a large pale greyish spot on disk of corium; antennæ ferruginous, basal joint about as long as from apex of head to eyes; head and rostrum distinctly longly pilose; pronotum sparingly longly pilose, the posterior angles distinctly spinous and moderately

recurved; scutellum with the basal and apical spines well developed; legs and sternum distinctly, somewhat longly pilose; anterior area of pronotum with a few short robust tubercles on each lateral area.

Long. 35 mm.

*Hab.* Gold Coast; N. Territory (*W. Swire*).

Somewhat allied to *P. guttatipennis*, Stål, but easily distinguished by the uniform and distinct coloration of the legs and the tuberculate anterior area of the pronotum &c.

#### CORRECTION.

By a curious though careless error in the title of my previous paper in the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (*ante*, p. 218) for "Heteropterous Family" Pyrrhocoridæ I wrote "Homopterous Family," and, more strangely also, did not observe the error in "proof."

#### XLVII.—*Papers on Oriental Carabidæ*.—I.

By H. E. ANDREWES.

IN constructing a Catalogue of *Oriental Carabidæ* I have come across a number of questions requiring further elucidation, among which I may mention cases of erroneous identification, synonymy both of genera and species, attribution of species to wrong genera, etc. I propose in this paper to give some notes and a few new descriptions to clear these points up.

#### SCARATINI.

*Oxylobus costatus*, Bates (not Chaud.), *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) xvii. 1886, p. 71 = *O. minor*, Tchit. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xxviii. 1894, p. 227.

Tchitcherin's species may prove, when more material is available, to be only a local form of *O. costatus*.

*Crepidopterus favrei*, Maindr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1904, p. 264, fig. = *Scaritoderus loyolæ*, Fairm. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1883, p. 55.

*Scarites boucardi*, Chaud. Mon. des Scaritides, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* xxiii. 1880, p. 98.

Chaudoir did not know the locality of this species. I have *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 9. Vol. iii. 31